

I am positive the bird kept in the same place ; and yet its mimicking voices were heard in different places."

In a former note from Mr. T. MacGillivray, that gentleman remarks, "They were both noisy enough, mimicking *Sericornis citreogularis* and several other brush-birds, besides having a note peculiarly their own. Both were males."

This is a great source of regret, as neither did the late Mr. Gilbert, nor Mr. G. Masters during his recent trip to Western Australia, procure the other sex of *A. clamosa* ; so we are still in the dark as to the females of either species. But now that we have an *Atrichia* inhabiting a district so near Sydney I hope we shall not long remain in ignorance upon this point.

The same wonderful power of ventriloquism noted above shows itself also in *Atrichia clamosa*. Mr. Masters informs me that he was greatly perplexed in searching for this species in Western Australia, where it inhabits dense masses of vegetation consisting of tall reedy grass and thick-growing low bushy shrubs. A whole morning was spent without a single glimpse of the bird, although its note was frequently heard within a few feet of where he was standing, first seeming to come from one side, then from another, then sounding loud and clear a few feet in front.

Upon another occasion, while passing a thicket of reeds, grass, and scrub, Mr. Masters observed one run in and disappear in a moment, without giving him a chance of bringing his gun to bear on it. As it was useless, even if possible, to follow it, he lay down at a short distance from the edge and determined to wait until the bird reappeared ; after a considerable time he was rewarded by seeing its head poke out ; and after looking round to see if the coast was clear, the bird came out and commenced to scratch in the sand, giving him an opportunity which was not lost.

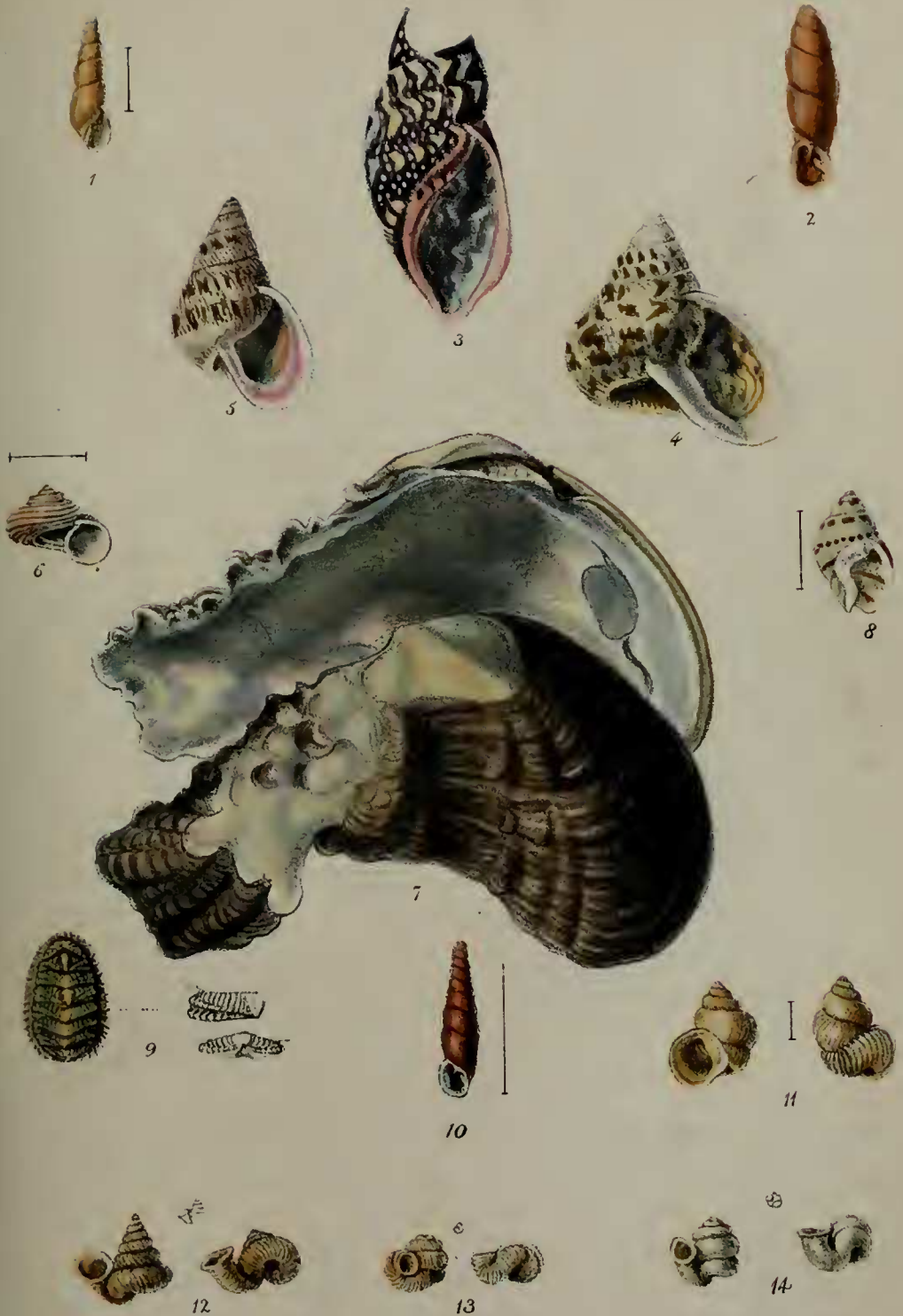
Ventriloquism is not confined to the *Atrichia*. I have myself been sorely at a loss to find *Oreoica gutturalis*. I have also observed ventriloquism in the *Cincloramphi*, as well as in *Ptenoedus rufescens*.

9. List of Land and Freshwater Shells collected by Mr. E. Bartlett on the Upper Amazons, and on the River Ucayali, Eastern Peru, with Descriptions of New Species.
By HENRY ADAMS, F.L.S.

(Plate XXXVIII.)

Fam. AMPULLARIIDÆ.

1. POMUS YATESI, Reeve.
2. POMUS NOBILIS, Reeve.
3. POMUS AMAZONICUS, Reeve.



G. SOWERBY LITH.

MANHART IMP.

NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSKS

4. POMUS HÆMASTOMUS, Reeve.
5. POMUS LYMNÆIFORMIS, Reeve.
6. POMUS PAPIRATIUS, Spix.
7. POMUS NUBILUS, Reeve.

Fam. HELICIDÆ.

8. RUMINA (OBELISCUS) RIPARIA, Pfr.
9. RUMINA (OBELISCUS) PUSILLA, sp. nov. (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 1.)

R. *testa imperforata, turrata, tenuiuscula, striata, parum nitente, pallido-fulva; spira elongata, apice obtusiuscula, sutura impressa, non marginata; anfr. 7, planiusculis, ultimo $\frac{1}{4}$ longitudinis æquante, basi rotundato; columella superne vix torta; apertura parva, ovali; perist. simplici, recto, margine dextra leviter arcuato, columellari reflexiusculo.*

Long. 8, diam. 2 mill.

10. RUMINA (SUBULINA) OCTONA, Chem.
11. CLAUSILIA (NENIA) BARTLETTI, sp. nov. (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 2.)

C. *testa non rimata, pupiformi, solidula, longitudinaliter oblique undulato-striata, haud nitente, purpurascente; spira convexa-turrata, apice obtuso, sutura pallidiora; anfr. 7, convexiusculis, ultimo angustato, deorsum soluto, basi rotundato, antice confertim striato; apertura subverticali, ampla, pyriformi; lamellis convergentibus, superiore valida, inferiore flexuose ascendente; lunella distincta; plica palatali 1, supera, elongata, subcolumellari inconspicua; perist. continuo, libero, pallidiora, undique late expanso, reflexiusculo.*

Long. 24, diam. 6 mill.

12. LABYRINTHUS FURCILLATUS, Hupé.
13. LABYRINTHUS BIFURCATUS, Desh.
14. LABYRINTHUS LEPRIEURII, Petit.
15. AMMONOCERAS GUAYAQUILENSE, Pfr.
16. OPHIOGYRA STENOGYRA, Pfr.
17. OPHIOGYRA STENOSTREPTA, Pfr.
18. BULIMUS MAXIMUS, Sow.
19. BULIMUS (DRYPTUS) MELANOCEILUS, Nyst.
20. BULIMUS (EURYTUS) PIPERITUS, Sow.
21. BULIMUS (EURYTUS) FLOCCOSUS, Pfr.

22. *BULIMUS* (*ORPHNUS*) *TENIOLUS*, Nyst.

23. *OTOSTOMUS* *CRICHTONI*, Brod.

A single example only, and in bad condition. The typical specimen in the British Museum has hitherto been unique.

24. *OTOSTOMUS* *EXPANSUS*, Pfr.

25. *OTOSTOMUS* *CANALICULATUS*, Pfr.

26. *OTOSTOMUS* *PULCHERRIMUS*, sp. nov. (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 3.)

O. testa subperforata, fusiformi, tenuiuscula, obsolete irregulariter striata, lævigata, albida, strigis nigricanti-castaneis albo punctatis, supra flexuosis, infra disjunctis et macularum series 2 formantibus, ornata; spira turrata; anfr. ?, modice convexis, ultimo basi compresso et valde obtuse carinato; columella arcuata; apertura parum obliqua, rhombeo-ovali; perist. roseo, marginibus callo tenui junctis, dextro expanso, columellari reflexo, superne adnato.

Long. circa 45, diam. 17 mill.

One example only of this beautiful species has been obtained; and of that unfortunately the upper whorls are deficient.

27. *OTOSTOMUS* *BARTLETTI*, sp. nov. (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 4.)

O. testa umbilicata, globoso-conica, tenuiuscula, irregulariter striata et lineis minutissimis spiralibus confertim decussata, albida, fascia castanea interrupta albo punctulata et flammis fuscis picta; spira conica, obtusiuscula; anfr. 5, planiusculis, ultimo ventricoso, ascendente, spiram paulo superante, basi obtuse carinato; apertura subverticali, obliqua, subovali; perist. tenui, undique late expanso.

Long. 25, diam. maj. 26, min. 18 mill.

Two examples, one in good condition, of this very finely marked and interesting species were obtained by Mr. Bartlett.

28. *OTOSTOMUS* *SCITUS*, sp. nov. (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 5.)

O. testa rimato-perforata, ovato-pyramidata, tenuiuscula, irregulariter subrugoso-striata et lineis spiralibus minutis obsolete decussata, luteo-alba, striga interrupta fusca et maculis sparsis ornata; spira conica, apice acuto; anfr. 6, planiusculis, ultimo spiram paulo superante, rotundato, basi compresso, circa perforationem obtuse carinato; columella contorta; apertura verticali, lata, rotundato-auriformi, intus violacea; perist. simplici, undique late expanso.

Long. 28, diam. maj. 17, min. 13 mill.

One example only.

29. *OTOSTOMUS* (*DRYMÆUS*) *MUSIVUS*, Pfr.

30. *OTOSTOMUS* (*DRYMÆUS*) *MONTAGNEI*, D'Orb.

31. *OTOSTOMUS* (*LEPTOMERUS*) *HELOICUS*, D'Orb.

32. *OTOSTOMUS* (*MORMUS*) *EXORNATUS*, Reeve.

33. OTOSTOMUS (MORMUS) TORAYLI, D'Orb.
34. OTOSTOMUS (LEIOSTRACUS) MACULATUS, Lea.
35. TORNATELLINA (LEPTINARIA) LAMELLATA, Pot. & Mich.
36. ORTHALICUS GALLINA-SULTANA, Chem.
37. ORTHALICUS BENSONI, Reeve.
38. ORTHALICUS (CORONA) REGINA, Férus.
39. ORTHALICUS (PORPHYROBAPHE) YATESI, Pfr.
40. ORTHALICUS (PORPHYROBAPHE) LABEO, Brod.

The single example collected by Mr. Bartlett is the third known of this peculiar species. The typical specimen was once in the possession of the Society, but mysteriously disappeared. The second, which was sent home by Mr. Lobb from Limabamba, Peru, formed part of the collection of the late Mr. Cuming, and is now in the British Museum.

Fam. OLEACINIDÆ.

41. GLANDINA DACTYLUS, Brod.
42. GLANDINA CARMINENSIS, Morel.
43. STREPTAXIS DEFORMIS, Férus.

Fam. CYCLOPHORIDÆ.

44. APEROSTOMA BLANCHETIANUM, Moric.
45. APEROSTOMA CONNIVENS, sp. nov. (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 6.)

A. testa late umbilicata, depressa, tenuiuscula, striatula et inæqualiter lirata, albida, epidermide flavide brunnea induta; spira parum elevata, apice prominulo, levi, rufo-corneo, sutura canaliculata; anfr. 4½, convexis, ultimo non soluto; apertura fere circulari, diagonali; persist. continuo, recto, superne subangulato et breviter adnato.

Diam. maj. 10, min. 8½, alt. 7 mill.; apert. diam. 4½ mill.

This species is closely allied to *A. perdistinctum*, Gund.; but the suture is less deeply canaliculated, the last whorl is not separated in front as in that species, and the raised spiral lines on the whorls are reduced to one on the inner side within the umbilicus.

Fam. HELICINIDÆ.

46. HELICINA (OLIGYRA) SPRUCEI, Pfr.
47. HELICINA (PACHYSTOMA) CONCENTRICA, Pfr.

Fam. UNIONIDÆ.

48. ANODONTA (LAMPROSCAPHA) WHEATLEYI, Lea.

49. ANODONTA (LAMPROSCAPHA) ENSIFORMIS, Spix.

50. MONOCONDYLÆA (PLAGIODON) ? ISOCARDIOIDES, Lea.

Fam. MYCETOPIDÆ.

51. MYCETOPUS SOLENIFORMIS, D'Orb.

Fam. MUTELIDÆ.

52. CASTALIA CORDATA, Humph.

53. LEILA GIGANTEA, Lea.

54. LEILA BLAINVILLIANA, Lea.

55. TRIQUETRA CORRUGATA, Lam.

Several examples of this very fine species in most perfect condition.

56. TRIQUETRA OBLIQUA, Schum.

Fam. ÆTHERIIDÆ.

BARTLETTIA, gen. nov.

Testa libera, æquivalvis, inæquilateralis, clausa; superficies valvarum rugosa vel foliata, epidermide olivaceo-viridi induta. Cardo edentulus; ligamentum breve, crassum, præcipue internum, laminis validis, curvatis, prominentibus suffultum; impressiones musculares duæ, anterior elongata, angusta, posterior ovalis, ampla; linea pallialis simplex. Intus margaritacea.

57. BARTLETTIA STEFANENSIS, Moric. (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 7.)

B. testa falcata, solidiuscula, antice irregulariter producta, angusta, torta, postice rotundata, margine ventrali valde sinuato, anteriore lobato; superficie valvarum antice irregulariter rugose plicata, postice angulata, concentricè crasse striata.

Long. 75, lat. maj. 35, minor 20, alt. 27 mill.

Etheria stefanensis, Moric. Journ. Conch. v. (1856) p. 178.

This singular shell was first met with by M. Porte in the Amazon, near its embouchure, and was described by M. Moricand as a species of *Ætheria*. M. Moricand supposed it to be adherent like the other species of that genus, and probably by a small portion of the surface of one valve near the beak, which was broken away in both of the specimens received by him. There are no traces, however, of any such adherence in the more perfect examples collected by Mr. Bartlett; and the shell, not possessing this peculiarity, and differing also materially in other respects from *Ætheria*, forms, in my opinion, the type of a distinct genus. The other differences to which I allude are:—the ligament being marginal like that of *Anodonta*, and not sunk in a groove of the area of one valve; the internal surface being without the blisters present in both the species of the African genus;

and the form being nearly æquivalve (which is, I think, in itself strong evidence of its not being attached either to other individuals or to foreign substances).

This shell is probably rare, and therefore valued by the natives in the localities where it has been found, as some of the valves sent home by Mr. Bartlett are perforated at the small ends, apparently for the purpose of being worn as ornaments.

10. Descriptions of Six New Species of Shells, and Note on *Opisthostoma de-Crespignii*. By HENRY ADAMS, F.L.S.

(Plate XXXVIII.)

Fam. BUCCINIDÆ.

NASSODONTA, gen. nov.

Testa ovalis; spira brevis, anfractu ultimo antice sulcato; apertura antice sinuata, postice canaliculata; columella callosa, antice plicata; labrum acutum, intus incrassatum et dentatum, extus antice denticulo instructum.

1. NASSODONTA INSIGNIS, sp. nov. (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 8.)

N. testa ovata, solida, laevi, luteo-alba, fasciis fuscis tribus interruptis ornata; spira brevi, apice obtusiusculo, sutura simplici; anfr. 5, convexis, ultimo $\frac{2}{3}$ longitudinis testæ adæquante, basi transversim 1-sulcato; apertura subovali, angusta; columella valde arcuata, callosa, alba, postice callo mediocri munita; labro acuto, albo, intus incrassato et 2-dentato; sinu siphonali amplo.

Long. 11, diam. 6 mill.

Hab. River Peiho, China, in company with *Velorita*.

Fam. CHITONIDÆ.

FREMBLEYA, gen. nov.

Testa ovalis, convexa. Valvæ transversæ, latæ, carinatæ; apex posterioris valvæ terminalis, producta, fissa. Limbus angustus, postice fissus, setis corneis dense obsitus.

The covering of the mantle, the form of the visible portions of the valves, and the peculiarity of the terminal valve render this species distinct from any form of Chitonidæ yet described. It has the appearance of a *Lorica* with the mantle covered with long bristles instead of imbricate scales.

2. FREMBLEYA EGREGIA, sp. nov. (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 9.)

F. testa ovata, antice paululum angustiore, viridi-fusca, ad latera pallidiore; valva antica radiatim costata, costis pustulosis, inter-